CAROLINA OBSERVER
And
FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1823. [NO. 18.

THE OBSERVER,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN MACRAE,
TERMS,
THREE DOLLARS *a year, payable in advance.*
ADVERTISEMENTS *inserted at the rate of sixty cents a square for the first insertion, and thirty cents for each subsequent one.*

ABIJAH WHITING
Has Just Received,

2 Cases Men's Leghorn Hats,
2 Cases Straw Bonnets,
1 Black and white Leghorn do.
20 Lb. Bonnet Wire,
2 Nests Bandboxes,
10 do. Packing do.

ALSO,
A handsome assortment of
Dry Goods,
which are offered at Wholesale and Retail, Low for CASH.
May 15. 50:ft

RHEUMATISMS
AND
Inflamations Cured.

IT IS A FACT,

THAT Rheumatisms of ordinary kind can be almost infallibly cured, and Rheumatic Pains always mitigated, in a few hours, by the use of Dr. PIERRE E. BRANDRETH'S *Anti Rheumatic Salve.* Tho' most valuable for its efficacy in Rheumatisms, this Salve is probably not surpassed in the cure of Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds broken Breasts, sore Nipples, and other external inflammations. A more valuable Family Medicine, it is presumed, has never been offered. Sold in tin boxes, at one dollar, with printed directions and certificates of its utility. Druggests will at present be furnished on commission or can be purchased at a liberal deduction.

R. EDWARDS, *Agent,*
At Charleston, for the Southern States
A few boxes of this invaluable medicine, for sale at the store of
O. P. STARK.

David Anderson, Jr.

Marble Cutter,

HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with
Monuments, Tomb tables Head-stones,
And any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also. Building Stone of every description, of the best *Free Stone* & of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

STILLS

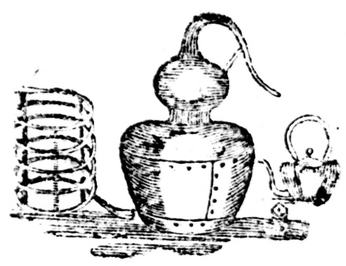
MADE & MENDED

In the best manner, and at the shortest notice, two doors West of Mrs. Perry's, on Old street, to which place the subscriber has removed his Copper-Smith Shop.—Applications made at the store of Mess. Ayer, or at the Post Office, will be attended to.
JOHN MACRAE.

Cotton Bagging.

100 Pieces 43 inch Bagging,
For sale, by
C. T. HAIGH.
August 6, 1823.—4wtf

New Establishment.



The subscriber having established the
Coppersmith's Business,
In all its various branches, and having the best workmen employed, will keep constantly on hand at his shop, on Hay-street, near the brick-row,
Stills, of various sizes;
and stills will be repaired, at the shortest notice, at my factory as above.
*** Cash will be given for old copper and pewter.
John M Dobbin
August 6, 1823.—8wt17

LAW REGISTER
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

FOR Sale, at the Book Store of John McRae, a few copies of "*The Annual Law Register of the United States,* Vols. 3d. & 4th, (Royal 8vo. Pages 1454) containing State Law and Regulations, &c. By *William Griffith,* Esq. counsellor at law, and late one of the Judges of the circuit court of the United States, for the third circuit. Price $5 a volume.

This original and extensive work, contains a full view of the Laws, and peculiar Regulations in each of the 24 states, necessary to be known to gentlemen of the Bar, judges, executive officers, conveyancers, creditors, merchants, land-holders, and other citizens throughout the United States.

Opinions.

Extract of a letter from DAVID HOFFMAN, *Esq. Professor of law in the University of Maryland.*

'I am much delighted with the work as far as it has progressed. It will be invaluable to the country at large.'

After a full copy, of the two volumes complete, had been received by Professor Hoffman, and in reply to a letter in which the Editor apologised for using, in a circular notice, the foregoing extract, he observes, 'I regret that you should have deemed it at all necessary to apologise for the use of the little extract from my letter; I confess, however, that it would have been more agreeable to me to have spoken more particularly and to the point, of the utility and excellence of your work, had I supposed that my feeble testimony would have been either used, or of any avail.'

Extract of a letter from B. W. LEIGH, *Esq. Counsellor at law, Richmond, Virginia.*

'Let me congratulate you on your progress, which far exceeds my utmost expectations. I have examined the important heads of each of the numbers, as they came on: so far, your friends have every reason to be satisfied, and the publick at large must acknowledge, that you have fulfilled your engagements to the letter.'

Extract of a leter from J. CABELL BRECKINRIDGE, *Esq. Secretary of State, Kentucky.*

'I regret exceedingly that the subscription for this valuable and interesting work was not more extensively circulated in Kentucky, but am satisfied it will sell well here.'

Extract of a letter from CHARLES G. HAINES, *Esq. Counsellor at law, New-York.*

'I am very anxious to obtain a copy of your invaluable work. I will notice its merits in the next Law Journal.'

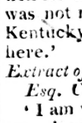
We have examined the 3d & 4th Volumes of the Law Register of the United States, just published by Judge *Griffith,* comprising a summary of State Law and Regulations, for each of the 24 States. Having taken the liberty in December, 1820, to recommend to the patronage of the American Publick, and particularly to the gentlemen of the Bar in the United States, Mr. *Griffith's* general design, in establishing the Law Register, we are of opinion that in the execution of that branch of it comprised in these Volumes, Mr. *Griffith* has completely redeemed the pledge given in his prospectus, and that the work will be a very important addition to the Library of every Lawyer.

RICH. HARISON. JOHN WELLS.
THOS. ADDIS EMMET. SAML. BOYD.
JOS. OGDEN HOFFMAN. S. JONES.
New-York, June, 1823.

☞ [These Volumes, 3d & 4th, contain a *distinct* branch, and no way connected with the 1st & 2d. which comprise the "Federal System," and are in preparation. So that purchasers or subscribers, need not, necessarily, have the 1st & 2d.

It was thought most advisable to include "State Laws and Regulations" together, in one body, and to publish them first, as being of most immediate importance.]

To Rent,
And immediate possession given,



THE houses and lot on Mumford street, late in the occupancy of Maj. Frink. The dwelling house contains several well finished rooms, and there is on the lot every necessary out-house for the accommodation of a genteel family, an excellent garden, all in thorough repair.
JAMES TOWNES.
Fayetteville, Aug. 25, 1823—10tf

North-Carolina Register,
AND
UNITED STATES CALENDAR.

A Small Work, bearing the above title, for the year 1823, was compiled by the subscriber, and published last winter, at the printing office of Messrs. Jos. Gales & Son. In the preface it was announced that should sufficient encouragement be given, a similar publication might in future be annually expected. The design of this publication was, to furnish the citizens generally with a convenient book of reference, containing within a small compass, and at a moderate price, much local information which could not without considerable trouble, be obtained from any other source. From the favorable opinion very generally expressed respecting the uncommon utility of this work, the compiler was led to believe, that public patronage would have equaled his expectation. This expectation, however, so far from being realized, has been more than disappointed. More than six months have elapsed since the Register has issued from the press—and the sale has not yet defrayed the expences of printing. Thus, instead of being remunerated for their labor, the Editor and the Printer are both out of pocket. A very moderate compensation would have satisfied both; but neither of them can think of continuing a publication which must subject them to a loss. Preparations have been made for the publication of a Register for 1824; and for presenting it to the public in a state of considerable improvement; embracing the correction of several errors which could not well have been avoided in the first Register, together with an accession of valuable information, which the first did not contain; but unless some assurance of a more extensive sale can be secured, the project of continuing a Register for N. Carolina must be entirely abandoned. If such assurance can be obtained in a reasonable time, the work, now preparing will, in due season be committed to the press. In such an event, it will appear by the time fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of this State; and such copies as may be engaged will be sent to the several counties by the return of their respective representatives. Those who feel interested in encouraging the Work here referred to, are requested to inform the subscriber by letter, free of postage, of the number of copies they are willing to take; and it is desirable that this should be done with as little delay as possible—as the work, if printed at all, ought to be in the press before the 1st of September. COLIN M'IVER.
Fayetteville July 24, 1823. 9*

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,	
Rudiments, - - -	$2 50
Reading and Writing, - -	3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work, - - -	6
Music, taught by Madam Veilla, in the best Italian style, per annum,	$60; per quarter, 20.
Ditto, taught out of the Institution,	$100 per annum.
Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M. Lasney, a native of France.	
Drawing and Painting, -	$6
French, - - -	6
Classical department, under Dr. G. Davis. The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra,	$8.
ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.	
Rudiments, - -	$3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes,	$6

Pens and Ink provided without charge.

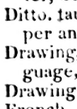
A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

Wm. Hamilton.

☞ For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq. President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.
Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1:y.1

To Rent,



A comfortable dwelling house, and ½ acre lot, with all the improvements thereon, near the half way bridge to Cambellton.
A small dwelling house and lot on Pearson-st. near Mr. Samuel Pearce's dwelling.
Two tenements (next above Mr. W. McNeill's) in the brick row, with large and convenient cellars.
One vacant lot near Mr Sutherlands dwelling.
One do. near the intended canal basin.
One do. east side of Winslow street.
Should any person prefer leasing, the vacant lots will be leased for a number of years. Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to
HENRY W. AYER,
Agent for the owners.
Fayetteville, Aug. 13, 1823.—11*

THE NEW RETREAT,
AND
CONFECTIONARY,

Three doors east of the Post-Office, Bow-st.

THE Proprietors of this house respectfully inform their friends and the public, that having made many improvements in the arrangement of their establishment, they are prepared to accommodate all who may favor them with their company. They pledge themselves that no attention shall be wanting on their part, to give pleasure, comfort and satisfaction.

They intend keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of confectionary; the following they now offer to the notice of the public, viz:

Cordials.	*Candies.*
Cream Perfect Love,	Rock,
" Noyeau,	Burgamot,
Oil Cloves,	Peppermint,
" Cinnamon,	Cinnamon,
" Aniseed,	Barley,
" Peppermint, &	Blown, and
" Wormwood.	Pull.

	Sugar Plumbs.
Wines,	Cinnamon,
Mead,	Peppermint,
Ice Cream,	Caraway,
Raisins,	Coriander,
Bounce,	Purseed, and
Pastry,	Almond,
Nuts, &c. &c.	

Orders from private families, in town or country, and country merchants, for these articles, or any part of them, will be *promptly* executed, and on terms as favorable as if the parties were personally present to make the selection.

N. B. Their bar is furnished with the choicest liquors, and the first quality Spanish Cigars, particularly selected for choice purposes. 10*
CHAS. SMITH, & Co

Runaway.

CRANSTOURNE, otherwise called Cranston, my negro man, aged between 40 and 50 years, left my plantation in Marlborough District, South-Carolina, about the first of this month. In February, 1815, I purchased him at Gen. Lee's in Robeson county, North Carolina, at Sheriff sale: he was, prior to that sale, the property of a Mr. Curry, a carpenter. It is probable he has returned to his old neighborhood. His acquaintance was very extensive, reaching from Gen. Lee's late residence, to a Mr. Patterson's, an old man, perhaps high up the raft swamp, who formerly owned him.—Cranston has lost a part of the ball of one of his great toes by a cancer wart, since I bought him; and before that he lost a small part of one of his ears, by fighting or otherwise. He is sturdy built, of the best mould for strength and durability, and about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. His clothing, I think, is principally cotton and wool, and cotton, of home manufacture. I will give a reasonable reward to any person who will bring him to me or secure him in any jail, in either of the Carolinas, so that I get him; and if any white man should harbor him, and the fact be established in a court of justice, in either of the states, I will give the informer such compensation as shall make it very profitable to him; and will rejoice to attend and aid in the prosecution.
JAMES A. HARRINGTON.
Near Cheraw, S. Carolina.
August 30, 1823.—6t20.

Runaway.

MY man *Jerry,* eloped on the 21st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in his answer, and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected, has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some homespun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, in Chatham county, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a *reward of fifty dollars,* if delivered to me, and all reasonable expenses paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient jail, and immediate information given, *twenty dollars.*

Any information will be directed to Cheraw. Jerry is a blacksmith by trade.
Charles J. Lide.
Marlboro' District, S. C. *April* 28, 1823. 10tt

Runaway.

WAS taken up, and committed to the jail in Fayetteville, on the 30th ult. a negro girl named *SARAH,* about 5 feet 2 inches high, and has a small scar over the right eye. She says she belongs to David Coslin, living in Chesterfield Dist. S. Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and take her away.
SAM. MAULTSBY, *Jailor.*
September 3, 1823.—14*

Committed

TO the jail of this county, on the 10th inst. a negro man by the name of *LEWIS,* about 25 or 26 years of age. He is of a light complexion for a negro, stammers in his speech when a little frightened, and somewhat cross-eyed. Said Lewis is about five feet seven and a half inches high; and says he belongs to Robert Ledbetter, of Diniwiddie county, Va. and absconded from the service of Gideon Hill, near Cheraw, S. C. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
SAMUEL MAULTSBY, *Jail'r.*
Aug. 11, 1823.—11*

George W. Ragland.
Fashionable and Elegant Saddlery, &c. &c.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

THE public are respectfully informed, that he has removed from his old stand on *Person Street,* to the house formerly in the occupancy of Pierce & Tillinghast, fronting Bow and Person streets, two doors east from the Law Office of T. C. Hooper, Esq.—and expects shortly to receive, by the *ECLIPSE* from N. York, a new and fashionable selection of Saddlery, Gig Trimmings. &c. &c. Every description of *Saddles, Harness, Bridles Holsters, Vallices, Saddle-Wallets, Trunks, &c.* made in the first style of elegance, and all orders executed with promptness and punctuality. He feels thankful for the liberality hitherto conferred upon him, and fondly hopes, by assiduous application to business, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

The above articles will be found, on examination, no where exceeded for quality of material, fine proportion, or superior workmanship, in any part of the confederated states.
September 18, 1823.—13wey 8.

Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of LAND, containing between 70 and 80 acres, lying on the east side of the river, about a mile from Campbellton. The tract adjoins the land formely belonging to Col. Dickson, and has on it an orchard, and a comfortable dwelling house. It has likewise a valuable FISHERY.

Also, a lot in town, adjoining John A. Cameron, Esq's, 145 feet in front on Gillespie street, and 310 feet on Mumford street, with a large Ware-House standing on it.

Notes, negotiable at the Banks, will be received in payment.
MARY BARGE,
Executrix of the will of Geo. K. Barge, deceased.
Sept. 10, 1823. 15*.

For Sale, or Rent,

THAT well known *PUBLIC HOUSE* and the premises, situate on Green street, called *Jordan's Hotel.* For a tavern no stand is more eligible in this town, so it has been deemed in times past and present, having been occupied as such for the last 40 or 50 years; the lot, which extends back to the creek, comprehends a large and valuable vegetable garden, and in front, a beautiful flower garden. The houses are large and commodious, and have lately been put in complete repair. The stabling, which is used as an appurtenance to the establishment, is new and remarkably spacious and well modeled, and will accommodate from 16 to 20 horses.

A further description is unnecessary; as those who may wish to purchase or rent, will prefer examining and judging for themselves.
JOHN KELLY.
Fayetteville, Sept. 10, 1823.—5t18.

To Rent,

THE new brick store on Person street, lately occupied by Messrs. Fitzharris & Gallop.

A dwelling-house with an excellent garden, cow lot, and all necessary out houses, on Dick street, former residence of the subscriber.

The old Post-office, on Bow street.

For sale or rent, a large lot of ground on Mumford street, formerly Capt. Crusoe's, on which is a spacious and convenient dwelling-house, a large ware house and stable, with other out-houses.

A two story house on the north side of Bow street, below McKelley's, calculated for store and dwelling, and a large ware house back thereof.

Two or three small houses with gardens, on the west side of Hillsborough street.

An excellent stable and lot of ground on the east side of Hillsborough street, near Wm. Cameron's.

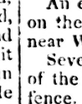
Several lots of ground, in various part of the town, some of which are under fence. Enquire of
DUNCAN McRAE.
Fayetteville, Aug. 25, 1823.—eop-2mt20

For Sale.

THE subscriber being anxious to close his business in Fayetteville, requests all those indebted to him to make payment before the 1st of October, or their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an officer for collection, as no longer indulgence can be given.

He offers for sale, the House and Lot where he now resides, on Hay street; a convenient and pleasant situation for a family, about one and a half acres of *Land;* also, one Lot, about 7 acres, near, Ellis's Mill, with two slaughter pens on it; one Lot near Council Hall; six acres and one Lot near the jail. Payment can be made by taking up accommodation paper at Bank. Also, the *Store House* opposite Mr. Stedman's brick building.—Enquire of S. P. Ashe, T. C. Blake, or
EDMUND BLAKE.
September 9, 1823.—5t18.

For Sale,



THAT valuable tenement on the north side of Hay-street, in the Brick Row, at present occupied by Mr. *A. Turner,* and a good stand for business; payment will be made easy to purchasers. Apply to
JOHN M DOBBIN
June 12.

INSURANCE
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE

THE citizens of Fayetteville are informed that I am authorised, in behalf of the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, to insure against loss by fire.
JOHN H. HALL.
6*

Wm. Widdifield, jun.
Clock and Watch Maker, Silversmith & Jeweller,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity that having purchased the entire stock in trade of Mr Charles Clark, he intends carrying on the above business at the Old Stand, on the south side of Hay street, a few doors above the State-House, where he hopes, by the strictest assiduity to merit a continuation of that patronage which has heretofore been so liberally extended towards the establishment; and where every article, in the above line, will be kept constantly for sale, on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Engraving, of every description, neatly executed.
July 22, 1823.—9*

Fresh Supply.

BARNUM BEACH & Co. have just received in addition to their former Stock, a large and fresh supply of Boots and Shoes of all descriptions, which they offer for prices lower than usual, for Cash or Produce.—Also,

10 Boxes real Whittemore's Cards
50 doz, Morocco Hats
10 cases Straw Bonnets
50 pr. Nankeen, white Linen and striped Pantaloons
30 Short Jackets
10 doz. Hair Seives
50 boxes Windsor Soap
20 reams Writing Paper
100 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs.

They also continue to manufacture Ladies Boots and Shoes, of different descriptions.
June 4, 823 1.tf.

Tailoring Business.

THE subscribers inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have located themselves on Bow-street, one door east of the Post Office, where all orders in their line of business, will be thankfully received and executed with neatness and despatch. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage; and promise that no exertions shall be wanting, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.
N & D. M'PHERSON.
Fayetteville, Sept. 10 1823.—15*

VALUABLE LANDS
IN EAST FLORIDA,
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale some valuable tracts of land, lying on Tampa or All Saints Bay, Charlotte harbour, and other places in East Florida, which he will dispose of on a liberal credit, for the greater part of the purchase money; or receive in payment improved estates in this state, improved lots in Fayetteville, negroes, or other personal property. Apply to
THOS. STRODE,
Agent for the owner.
Fayetteville, N. C. *July* 15 1823. 7tf-$15

Bank Stock, on Credit.

FIFTY-SIX Shares C. Fear Bank Stock, belonging to the estate of Dan. Cress, senr. deceased, will be sold, at Public Sale, on a credit of 6 months, on *Tuesday, the 7th of October next.* Bonds, with two approved securities, will be required.
JOSHUA GAY.
EDWD. CRESS. } *Ex'rs.*
Salisbury, Sept. 1, 1823 — 4t18

Yadkin Na. Company.

A GENERAL meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the house of William H. Slaughter, in the town of Salisbury, on the 9th and 10th days of October next, being on Thursday and Friday of Rowan Superior Court.
A. D. MURPHEY *Pres't.*
August 30. 1823. 5t19.

Port Wine, &c.

1 HALF pipe,
1 Qr. cask,
4 cases, part in pint bottles,
} PORT WINE, warranted genuine and of superior quality.
2 casks L. P. Madeira Wine.

Fresh { Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson, } TEA.

M'Neill & Kirkland.
September 16 1823. 3t18.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. H. HALL.

Sheriff of Cum. County.

HE subscriber requests all persons having business with him in his official capacity, to PAY THE POSTAGE OF THEIR LETTERS, otherwise they will not be attended to.
JOHN BLACK.
September 18, 1823.—3t18.

Spanish Segars.

35 BOXES very superior quality, for sale by
Wm Widdifield, Jun'r.
September 18, 1823.—16*

The Subscriber

WISHES to sell a light *Travelling Wagon,* with *Gear,* and two good *Horses.*
JOHN MURCHISON.
September 18, 1823.—16*

Rags! Rags!

CASH, and the highest price given for clean linen and cotton *RAGS,* at J. W. Cochran's store and at the Paper Mill.
June 26, 1823. 4tf

Desultory.

NEW EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

It is generally said in our political circles, that the present situation of the Peninsula will give rise to a new European Congress, to be held at Vienna in the month of October next. In support of this opinion, a passage from a speech of M. de Chateaubriand is cited, in which his Excellency says, that "the Spanish Revolution should be considered in two ways; first, as contrary to the interests of France; and, secondly, as contrary to those of Europe." It is also added, that not only the powers of the first rank, but likewise those of the second and third will assist at the approaching Congress. The object of this general assembly will be to form into statutes the great maxims of the Holy Alliance, giving them the form of a code, which will be recognized by all the States, as establishing the public rights of nations. Thus will be put in practice the great ideas of Henry IV.—*Ga. Univ. d'Augsbourg.*

The Church of St Paul at Rome has been destroyed by fire. It was one of the largest, the richest and the most ancient churches in the capital of the Catholic world, and particularly remarkable for the elegance of its structure, and the fine colonnades of Greek and African marble which supported its naves.—Twenty-four of these pillars, of African marble, were taken from the tomb of Hadrian, in what is now called the Castle of St. Angelo. They were, when the account of the 16th July left Rome, buried under the ruins.

Children's Food.—A lady of Yorkshire, Eng. observes, in a letter dated May 2, that, in consequence of losing her first three children, one during teething, and two of inflammation in the bowels, she gave her fourth child a little lime water in every article of food, adding a dessert; and sometimes only a tea spoonful of lime water to every article whether liquid or thick. It succeeded in keeping up healthy digestion, and a regular state of the bowels: the child, instead of being feverish, flatulent, and fretful, as all her preceding children had been, continued cool and cheerful, free from any symptom of indigestion, and cut its teeth without any constitutional disturbance. She has continued this practice with two more children, with the same good effect. We have known this simple addition to the food of children prove very efficacious in incipient cases of rickets and irritable bowels, attended with looseness, &c.; but if the child be disposed to costiveness on account of its astringent quality, a little magnesia should be occasionally added to it.

GINGER BEER.

This, when well made, is one of the most agreeable as well as one of the most wholesome beverages that can be imagined. The subjoined receipt for producing it in high perfection may be found useful during the summer months:—Take one ounce and a half of ginger, well bruised, one ounce of cream of tartar, and one pound of sugar; put these ingredients into an earthern vessel, and pour upon them a gallon of boiling water; when cold, add a table spoonful of yeast, and let the whole stand till the next morning. Then skim it, bottle it, and keep it three days in a cool place before you drink it. Be sure to use good sound corks, and secure them with twine or wire."

The following is an anecdote of the first Lord Mansfield, which his lordship himself told from the Bench:—He had turned off his coachman for certain acts of peculation not uncommon in this class of persons. The fellow begged his lordship to give him a character. "What kind of a character can I give you?" says his lordship. "O my Lord, any character your lordship pleases to give me, I shall most thankfully receive." His lordship accordingly sat down and wrote as follows:—"The bearer, John ——, has served me for three years in the capacity of a coachman. He is an able driver, and a very sober man. I discharged him because he cheated me.—Signed) Mansfield." John thanked his lordship and went off. A few mornings afterwards, when his lordship was going through his lobby to step into his coach for Westminster Hall, a man in very handsome livery made him a low bow. To his surprise, he recognized his late coachman. "Why John, (says his lordship.) you seem to have got an excellent place; how could you manage this with the character I gave you?" "O my Lord, (says John) it was an exceeding good character; my new master, on reading it, said he observed your lordship recommended me as an able driver, and a sober man. These (says he) are just the qualities I want in a coachman; I observe (his Lordship adds) that he discharged you because you cheated him. Hark you, sirrah, I'm a Yorkshireman, and I'll be d——d if you cheat *me*."

WESTERN TERRITORY.

It was not to be expected (says the Washington Republican) that the recent occurrences on our Western frontier would be passed unnoticed by the papers of that section of our country. The Louisville Advertiser of the 6th adverts at length to these unfortunate affairs, and after a few deserved eulogies on the policy of Mr. Monroe and his administration, thus expresses itself on the subject of the contemplated post at the Mandan Villages:

"The events of the late war had convinced the administration, as well as the people, that a general and efficient system of national defence was essential to our tranquillity and security; and nothing but the false ideas of political *economy*, imbibed, or rather *inculcated*, a few years since, by a number of the members of Congress, could have defeated the establishment of the military posts proposed by government, at the Mandan Villages and at the mouth of the Yellow Stone River. Whether those who objected to the extension of the line of military posts to the mouth of the Yellow Stone, were governed by good or bad motives, is of little consequence to the Western people.—That their conduct was at war with the best interests of the country, is fully demonstrated by the recent outrages committed by the Osage and the Aurickaree tribes of Indians. We have saved our *money*, and lost our BLOOD.—This is the most that can be said, in defence of the *politicians* who opposed the establishment of military posts, at the Mandan Villages, and the mouth of the Yellow Stone. Their avarice was gratified for the moment, and our frontiers are exposed to the horrors of a savage war. They have been sparing of the public money in the west, and western blood must atone for their penuriousness. Popularity was their object, and national loss and individual suffering is the consequence. The Yellow Stone Expedition was stopped, by preaching up "*retrenchment and economy*," and we have now to waste our blood, as well as our treasure, in an Indian war.

"The West have certainly a right to expect protection from the government. Of the value of the fur trade of the Missouri and Mississippi, we can form no estimate. Enough is known, however, to convince us, that it is as important to a considerable portion of our citizens, as the commerce of Cuba is to our Atlantic brethren. If less extensive, the fur trade is doubtless more lucrative than any other branch of commerce, and the government is as firmly bound to protect those engaged in it, as it is to cause our flag to be respected on the high seas.

"This is an important subject, and we are of opinion that a strong effort should be made to induce Congress to adopt the original plan of the President and Secretary of War, for establishing military posts at the Mandan Villages, and at the mouth of the Yellow Stone. Such a measure would greatly extend the fur trade, and give security and protection to our frontiers, which we contend, cannot, in justice, be denied to any portion of the citizens of this country."

An Innholder a successful preacher.

Mr. A—— was a speculator in lands and sold a farm to Mr. B——, who was an active industrious young man, but in the habit of making too free use of ardent spirits. He settled upon the land and was much engaged in getting out lumber to pay for it.—While on his way with his team from the lot to the wharf, he would never forget to stop at Mr. C's tavern, and take what he would call a good drink of grog. The habit of excessive drinking grew upon him until he was frequently seen intoxicated. At length Mr. A—— had occasion to call at the same inn. The landlord observed to him B. will never pay you for your land; he is growing very intemperate. I know that, said Mr A. but he is a good fellow to work, and when he has cleared up land, and made all the betterments he can, I mean to take the farm back again. Soon after this B. came in as usual for his grog.—The Innholder related the conversation, which had passed between him and Mr. A. This proved a *powerful sermon*. B. listened with attention, received the mug with a trembling hand, and said, this is the last spirit I will ever drink. He has reformed, paid his debts, and is now living in the rational enjoyment of the good things of this life and in the bosom of a happy family. Ye, who are labouring hard to pay for your land, be entreated to learn from this incident an important lesson of instruction.

Intemperance.—The house of Mr. George J. Sherran, of Mayville, Montgomery county, (N. Y.) was destroyed by fire on the 17th ult. and Mrs. Sherran was burnt to death in the flames. Her intemperance is supposed to have caused the accident.

INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

FROM THE N. Y. AMERICAN, SEPT. 22.

The arrival of the old line ship Amity, Maxwell, master, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 13th ult. puts us in possession of our regular files from London to the 14th, and Liverpool to the 16th inclusive, together with Lloyd's Lists, prices current, &c.

We have not much time, nor indeed much heart for comment; for another Spanish General, and in this instance, with his whole army, is added to the list of those who have abandoned the cause of their country. Ballasteros has capitulated to Gen. Molitor, and acknowledged the Regency of Madrid; stipulating for the preservation of his rank, titles and emolument, and those of his followers.

A fresh attempt at mediation has been made, as will appear, by the ensuing extracts from the Courier of the 14th, between France and Spain, by Great Britain, but without success; and it is now plainly intimated that no peace can be made between those two governments which Russia shall not approve. To the fortresses of Spain, and chiefly to Cadiz must we now look for the salvation, if it can be saved, of the Spanish cause; and if force alone were to be the arbiter, we should not yet despair; but with such numerous instances of treachery before our eyes, as this short contest has already presented, we confess our hope is sick.

The French funds are rising enormously; the rentes having got up to 93 40. Some heavy failures had taken place on the Stock Exchange of Paris, among those probably who had speculated on a fall in the funds.

Cotton at Liverpool had declined a little; but was at that trifling decline very much in demand.

The intelligence from Greece is not less disastrous than that from Spain. Advices are received from Smyrna to the 4th of July, which state that the war has assumed in every direction, a character of desperation and extermination. The force of the Captain Pacha on the island of Negropont, is estimated at 8000 men. Coumi has been invaded by him, and set on fire; and almost all the villages of Eubœa have successively met the same fate. At this moment, says the Spectateur Oriental, we see the smoke arising on all sides of us, in a large extent of country. Many Greeks have perished, and many have been indebted to flight for their safety, and have taken refuge in the mountains. The women and children have been spared, but their situation is truly deplorable. They wander here and there on the borders of the shores, with some few trifles saved from the flames, and looking towards the sea with countenances full of melancholy, and a vague hope, constantly disappointed; for to fill up their evils, the pirates, the growth of these times, vomited by the sea, make descents on the coast, and rob even misery in its last retreat. Though compatriots, their hearts are inexorable. They respect neither the feebleness of age, nor of sex, nor of misfortunes worthy of commiseration.

Conflicts of minor importance and doubtful issue have taken place at Sanderli, Pergami and Mytelene. The Ipsariots, with 150 vessels, full of warriors, made a descent on the former place, and were successful in their attack, though plunder and vengeance seem to have been the principal objects of the incursion. Immense numbers of Turks have hastened thither, and their exasperation is extreme. The Greeks at Mytelene have rejected every proposal for peace, and have declared their determination to conquer or perish in the contest.

Accounts from Constantinople of 10th July confirm the foregoing accounts. The former relations of Turkey with Russia are expected to be re-established.

Abdullnad Pacha has sent 12,000 men from Salonica to the Gulf of Volu, in order to suppress the insurrection. The insurgents took refuge in Tarkeri. But the Turks burned no less than 24 villages, and massacred more than 8000 men, while women and children were carried into slavery. It is reported that the Pacha of Scutari is in possession of Thermopylæ.

LONDON, AUG. 14.

It is sufficiently clear, from the intelligence we published yesterday, that the war between France and Spain is not likely to be terminated by the mediation of this country. Spain might be glad to avail herself of our intervention, but France will not. But before we urge some facts and arguments upon this subject, we shall restate the principal points of the intelligence we communicated yesterday, in order to show that nothing has occurred to shake in the slightest degree our conviction of its accuracy. We do not, and cannot, entertain a doubt upon the subject.

We stated that France was willing to terminate the contest, without compromising her principles or her dignity, by a direct negotiation with the Cortes—which desire had been further increased by the blind and infatuated conduct of the Regency.

Spain demand in limine, the intervention of this country as mediator and guarantee for the fulfilment of the conditions of any treaty.

Great Britain could not accept any offer of mediation which did not come from both the Belligerents.

France did not desire the intervention of Great Britain as mediator.

The violent party of the Cortes were determined to run any risk, however it might endanger the safety and even the lives of the Royal Family.

The Regency at Madrid opposed another obstacle to Negotiation, by the expression of sentiments and principles wholly irreconcileable with any thing like a free Constitution. They demanded unconditional submission, to which they were stimulated by the Counsels of another Power.

Hence the discordance and jar of principles, are not alone, between France and the Cortes, but between France and the Regency, and between the Regency and the Cortes.

This is a situation of affairs, which, to say the least of it, is sufficiently embroiled and embarasing, and which has been rendered so by the intervention of the pretensions of the Regency, supported by another Power, which seems not to allow of any middle course between revolution and unconditional submission, and which appears to think that no arangement can be made, and no Constitution be settled, in Spain, which shall equally avoid the extremes of revolution and of despotism. It has been led to suppose that any negociation with the Cortes would by no means tend to quell its apprehension, or to diminish the dangers, of revolutionary principles.

That the war, therefore, is likely to be terminated by our mediation is not, we repeat, in the least likely. France declined it from the beginning; and we question whether she could accept it, consistently with her engagements, either direct or implied, with the Continental Powers, her allies; for it will be recollected that when we first offered to accept the office of mediator between her and Spain, (No. 10 p. 13 of the printed papers,) she replied, in her note, declining our offer, (No 11,) "that it is not her own interests alone which are compromised, and which she must keep in view in the present circumstance: the repose of Europe, and the maintenance of those principles by which it is guaranteed are involved."

"The Duke of Wellington knows that those are the sentiments which dictated the conduct of France at Verona; and that the Courts which agreed in them regarded the consequences of the Revolution, and of the actual state of Spain, as being common to them all; that they never entertained the idea that it was between France and Spain alone that the existing difficulties needed to be arranged; that they considered the question to be 'wholly European;' and that it is in consequence of this opinion, that the measures which had for their object the bringing about, if possible, an amelioration in the state of a country so highly interesting to Europe, were conceived and proposed—measures, the success of which would have been completely secured, if England had thought she could concur in them.

"His Most Christian Majesty, who was bound to weigh these considerations maturely, has therefore thought that he could not accept the mediation that his Britannic Majesty has been pleased to propose to him."

This part of the subject seems not to have sufficiently fixed the public attention hitherto. France cannot accept our mediation, consistently with her engagements with her Allies. Thus complicated is the state of the war at present—and how the clouds that darken the political horizon are likely to be dissipated, is a question which, as yet, we have not the means of answering. It may be suspected, however, that any peace between France and Spain, must not only be agreeable to those two countries, but to Russia.

We have received by express this morning the Paris papers of Tuesday, and the *Etoile* of Tuesday evening. The following extracts contain all the intelligence they have of any interest:

(From the Etoile of Tuesday Evening)

PARIS, AUG. 12.

GRAND HEAD QUARTERS.

(By an extraordinary Courier.)

"LA CAROLINA, AUG. 6.

"Count Molitor has concluded with Ballesteros a convention, in which the latter, as well as the troops which he commands, recognize the authority of the Regency. Gen. Ballesteros will also issue orders to the Governors of Carthagena, Alicant, Pampeluna, St. Sebastian, Peniscola, Los Penos de St. Pedro, Mozen, and Venasque, all comprised within the circle of his jurisdiction, to recognize it equally. Provisional cantonments have been assigned by Gen. Molitor for the reception of the troops of Ballesteros, which consist of about 7000 old soldiers.

Ballasteros engaged afterwards to induce Gen. Zayas to follow his example, and no doubt he will be able to do so; the knowledge of this convention cannot fail to produce the greatest effect at Cadiz, and in every other place. This important event has been the result of the success obtained by the 2d Corps d'armee."

"*Carolina, same date.*—The defection of General Ballasteros will deprive the factions of their last hope. This important event is due to the wise combination of his Royal Highness the Duke d'Angouleme, seconded by the able movements of General Molitor, and by the bravery of our troops.

"After having marched several nights, in order to press the corps of Ballesteros between Molitor's division and his own, the Prince arrived at La Carolina, in the Sierra Morena, where he was immediately joined by the Count de la Rochefoucault, his Aid-de-Camp, who, after having overcome numerous obstacles, brought from Grenada the capitulation of Ballasteros.

"General Ballasteros, in his capitulation, stipulates for the preservation of his rank and titles.—He made the same stipulation in favor of all the officers under him.

"*Paris, Aug.* 12.—We have received by an extraordinary courier, the Madrid Gazette of the 7th:—

"Cadiz is more and more strictly blockaded, and discontent shows itself not only among the inhabitants, but among the soldiers.

"The Count de la Rochefoucault, Aid-de-Camp to the Duke d'Angouleme, has received the Cross of St. Louis, in recompense of the zeal with which he fulfilled the important mission entrusted to him by his Royal Highness before quitting Madrid.

(By an extraordinary conveyance.)

Odessa, July 22. This evening, at five o'clock, the Triton entered our roads, coming direct from Constantinople. She brings the following intelligence:—

"On the 13th instant, a fire broke out in the suburb Costini, contiguous to the naval arsenal. In a short time 2,500 houses were consumed by the flames. The fire soon gained the arsenal, and all efforts to extinguish it were in vain. It was re-lighted three times successively by the authors of the conspiracy. The Turks had the grief of seeing consumed one ship of the line of 74 guns, two corvettes, five brigs and 110 smaller ships of every degree. Dismay prevailed throughout the capital. The Greeks say, that God is with them, on thus seeing that in the space of one year the two great arsenals, those of Tophana and Tersana, have been consumed by fire."—*Augsburg Gaz.*

(From the Constitutionnel.)

"Some days since, an *Agent de Change* failed for four or five millions; and to day another failure not less considerable has been announced.—This catastrophe will ruin many, but the spirit of gambling is not less ardent, and seems to have seized all classes of society.

FROM THE AMERICAN OF SEPTEMBER 23.

By the Union, from Liverpool, we have accounts six days later than those per Amity. The principal items follow.

We confess ourselves at a loss to make out the precise condition of things in Spain. That Ballasteros has capitulated is clear, for the articles of capitulation will be found below. How far his army has assented to, or will be bound by that capitulation, is not so apparent; though as they were in the presence of Molitor's forces, it is not probable, that, paralyzed as they must have been, even if sound and devoted to their country, by the defection of their commander and his officers, they could either escape or make successful battle against the French. It is, therefore, reasonable to conclude, that the army of Ballasteros is lost to the Patriot cause.

In stating as we did yesterday, that another effort at mediation had been made by England, we perhaps misinterpreted a paragraph in the Courier. But that England is willing, nay anxious, to mediate between France and Spain, cannot be doubted any more than that her desire so to mediate, is prompted at least as much by the dread of the influence which Russia seems to be exercising over France, in the present contest, as by her wish to prevent the further effusion of blood, and the general interruption of trade in Spain. That Russia is pushing France on to demand the most humiliating terms from Spain, cannot be doubted. The sentimental despot who rules with uncontrolled authority the semi-barbarous hordes of the universal Russian Empire, while he talks in lisping strains about the peace and security of Europe, about the rights of monarchs and the duties of subjects, is yet most anxious to obtain such a hold on the politics of southern and civilized Europe, as will enable him to be the arbiter of its destinies. His aim is as much at Universal empire, as it was the aim of Napoleon—and from him Great Britain has more to dread than she ever had from the other. Hence the interest England in the present struggle, her great anxiety to see it terminated. Hence, too, the confidence the French and Foreign capitalists, who, deeming that Russia is pledged and prepared to make common cause with France, have no hesitation to invest their money in the funds of that country. Upon other principle can we account for the prodigious and progressive rise in these funds. It such be the fact, if Cadiz and the fortresses of Spain hold out during the winter against the arms and gold of France, the Barbarians of the North may again pour into the fair fields of the South; and then Great Britain must strike for herself and her own power.

MADRID, AUG. 8.—The King has recognised all the Convention between General Bourck and General Morillo. They have, in like manner, acknowledged those which have taken place between General Molitor and General Ballasteros. The joy here is universal, as the deliverance of the King is deemed at hand.

The following is the Convention concluded between General Morillo and General Ballasteros:

"Art. 1. General Ballasteros, with the Second Army, under his orders, acknowledge the authority of the Regency of Spain during the absence of the King.

"2. The abovementioned will, under all the other Generals and Commanders of places, situated within the limits of his Government, to acknowledge the Regency.

"3. The troops which are under the orders of General Ballasteros will be stationed in such places as shall be agreed on, in concert with Gen. Ballasteros.

"4. The General, Chiefs, and Officers, belonging to the second corps, of the Spanish army, will preserve their rank, employment, and distinction, and the pay belonging to their said capacities.

"5. No individual of the said army to be harrassed, prescribed or molested for his opinions anterior to the convention, nor for analogous acts, except such as are amenable to the ordinary course of justice.

"6. The pay will be issued by the Treasury of Spain, in the regular form, and in case of delay or impossibility, the troops will continue to receive daily rations in the cantonments assigned to them.

"7. The individuals of the militia, forming part of the said army, who desire to return to their homes, may freely do so, and will meet with safety and protection.

"In consequence of the present agreement, hostilities will immediately cease on both sides.

"Done at Granada, Aug. 1823."

Extract of a letter. Madrid, Aug.

"I hasten to confirm to you the submission of *Manso*, who has come over to Marshal the Duke of Castiglione, with 150 men. Tarifa has not yet surrendered, as reported, but it will be soon in our power.

General Donnadieu is at Cadiz; he has given up his command to Lieutenant General Count de Rotte de Aymer.

Carolina, Aug 6.—Ballasteros has written to the principal Members of the Cortes at Cadiz and declares that he is answerable that before fifteen days the King will be set at liberty.

MADRID, AUG. 13.—The minister of household of the King, the commissiers of the guard and that of the line, are to remain here in garrison, as the cavalry are useless for the siege of a maritime town. It is asserted that the Duke del Infantado departs for Seville.

Grand H. Quarters, Carpio, Aug.

A report prevails this morning at the Etats Major, that they have been fighting in the streets of Cadiz. The commerical part of the town wishes that the King should be set at complete liberty, but the small number of militia who remain in the fortress wish to oppose it.

The most violent partisans of the revolution have taken refuge in the Isle of Leon.

It is certain that since the 8th the King is more free. We are on the eve of great events.—We shall arrive to-morrow at Cordova: the Duke d'Angouleme has set off to-day with part of his household and will arrive on the 15th at Puerto Santa Maria; and if Cadiz does not surrender on the 20th, the bombardment will commence immediately. A part of the second corps, under the orders of Ordonneau, must have arrived under the walls of the above place, where the Duke d'Angouleme will find himself at the head of 30,000 men.

Letters from Gottingen state that in consequence of measures adopted by the Police against certain students, they have been expelled from the city, and the University closed for a year.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A letter received from the Agent of Lloyds, dated Genoa, August 7, states that a vessel had just arrived, which left the Coast of Catalonia on the 3d. The master reports, that on the 31st ult. three divisions under Mina

tain has much
e ever had from
the interest of
nt struggle, and
ee it terminat-
e confidence of
eign capitalists,
Russia stands
d to make com-
ce, have the less
their money in
ntry. Upon no
we account for
rogressive rise in
be the fact, and
resses of Spain
inter against the
nce, the barbie-
ay again pollute
outh; and then
strike for Spain

—The Regency
Conventions be-
k and General
e, in like man-
ose which have
General Molitor
eros. The joy
he deliverance
d at hand.
he Convention
eneral Molitor
os:
Ballasteros and
der his orders,
uthority of the
ing the absence

ntioned will or-
erals and Com-
ated within the
ent, to also ac-
icy.
hich are under
al Ballasteros,
such places as
concert with

, Chiefs, and
to the second
army, will pre-
ployment, and
ay belonging to

f the said army
cribed or mo-
anterior to this
nalogous acts,
penable to the
tice.
e issued by the
the regular
delay or in-
will continue
s in the cas-
them.
is of the mil-
ie said army,
o their bonds,
will meet with

of the present
will immediate-

da, Aug. 3.

Madrid, Aug 8.
n to you the
who has come
uke of Conne-
. Tarragona
d, as reported,
ir power.
is at Gerona;
command to
ount de Rocle

Ballasteros has
f Members of
and declared
e that behalf
will be set at

The military
, the corps
i that of the
e in garrison,
eless for the
wn. It is as-
del Infantado

rpio, Aug. 11.
is morning at
ney have been
f Cadiz. The
town wished
e set at com-
mall number
in the town

rtisans of the
refuge in the

e the 3d inst.
We are in
s.—We shall
Cordova; the
s set off yes-
hold and will
Puerto Santa
does not sur-
be bombard-
mediately.—
ps, under
ust have arri-
of the above
l'Angoulême
cad of 30,000

en state that
ures adopted
tain students
ed from that
closed for a

A letter re-
t of Liberia,
7, states that
d, which left
on the 7th
t or the 7th
nder Major

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1823.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The news from Spain is not of so
blessing a nature as from previous ac-
counts we had been led to expect.—
One general after another becomes a
traitor to his country; and Ballaste-
ros, from whom so much was expect-
ed, has now acknowledged the Re-
gency, and joined the company of
Abisbal and Morillo. The cause of
freedom, however, is not yet lost, and
we still have hopes, though they are
feeble, of its triumph. All the import-
ant fortresses are yet in the posses-
sion of the constitutionalists; and if
they are proof against the influence
of French gold, the contest may be
prolonged until the vengeance of the
Spanish people is aroused, when his
Royal Highness may place his valu-
able person under the protection of
Admiral *Hamelin*, and leave his offi-
cers and sailors to get back to France
as they can. The royal Duke's skill
lies more in *bribing* than in *fighting;*
and if he cannot succeed by the for-
mer, we doubt very much whether he
will run any great personal risk to
effect his purpose by the latter.

Assertions are one thing, and *facts*
another; and the reason, probably,
why *assertions* are so often substitut-
ed for *facts*, is, that the one are so
easily made, and withal, are so plia
ble, as readily to conform to one's
wishes and hopes; while the other
are "stubborn things," require some
trouble to obtain them, and when ob
tained, cannot be made to bend to
circumstances, or become auxiliaries
to deception.

On no subject which at present a-
gitates the public mind, are asser-
tions made so much at random, as on
that of the next Presidential Election;
this is particularly the case in North-
Carolina. The wishes of individuals
have been ushered forth as the pub-
lic sentiment, and before the will of
the people could possibly have be-
come known, their *decision* has been
boldly published: the consequence of
thus stating as *facts*, what, at most,
could be only *probable*, is, that the
friends of two of the Presidential
candidates abroad claim, with equal
confidence, the support of this state.
We do not believe that the people
have as yet fully determined whom
they will support; and we have seen
no indications of public sentiment
which would at all warrant the broad
assertions of some of the presses in
the state, and the assurance with
which they have already disposed of
the votes of the people.

Every editor has the right, in com-
mon with others, of expressing his
opinion, and of supporting the can-
didate whom he prefers; but he has
not the right to publish abroad, that
his private choice is the choice of the
people, unless he have the most un-
questionable proofs that such is the
fact. We know that the candidate
has been designated, whom this state
will undoubtedly support, and that
the veracity, or, at least, the impar-
tiality, of some of our brother editors,
is too much staked upon the re-
sult; but we deny that any proofs
can be shown to justify the positive
assertions which have been made,
that the choice of North-Carolina is
fixed: no such proofs have been,
none can be, produced. Mr. Cal-
houn, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Craw-
ford, have each their warm friends,
and one of them will doubtless re-
ceive the votes of the state; but it is
going very far beyond what facts will
warrant, to assert, as has been done,
that the latter gentleman will certain
ly be the man.

The late Congressional Elections
we do not consider as any evidence of
the opinions of the people on the
Presidential Election, because we
know of no district, with one excep-
tion, which we shall mention pre-
sently, in which that subject was ta-
ken into consideration by the elec-
tors: we believe, that generally, in se-
lecting their representatives, the peo-
ple were influenced by the ordinary
motives, the merits of the candidates.
In proof of our opinion, we will men-
tion one or two circumstances which
have lately come to our knowledge,
and what we state shall be upon the
authority of respectable names.

In conversation, last week, with a
gentleman from Iredell county, he
informed us, that during the late sit-
ting of the Superior Court at Wilkes-
borough, a meeting was held, com-
posed of members of the bar, and
respectable gentlemen from the coun-
ties of Buncombe, Burke, Ashe,
Wilkes, Surry, Iredell, and Rowan,
for the purpose of ascertaining which
of the candidates for the Presidency
was most popular in that quarter of
the state, as far as the opinion of the
gentlemen present could be taken as
an indication of the sentiment of the
people in the several counties which
they represented. Several ballotings
took place, Calhoun against Adams,
Adams against Crawford, and Adams
against Jackson, &c. and in every in-
stance Adams had a majority. The
gentleman who gave us this informa-
tion was himself present at the meet-
ing, and communicated it to us with
the expectation of its being publish-
ed.

A respectable and intelligent gen-
tleman from Mecklenburg, informed
us a few days since, that Mr. Connor,
the member elect from that district,
was required to, and actually did,
pledge himself to support M. Ad-
ams; and that without such a pledge
he could not have been elected. He
stated to us, also, that he had but a
few days previous, travelled in com
pany with the Sheriffs by whose votes
Dr. Vance was elected in Morganton
District, and that they were all either
in favor of Calhoun or Adams. The
inference to be drawn from this is ob-
vious.

We publish these facts, as furnish-
ing additional evidence to prove, that
public opinion is not so decidedly in
favor of any one candidate as has
been represented, that a good deal of
uncertainty still rests upon the choice
of this state, and that the sanguine
calculations which have been made,
were formed on insufficient data.

*"Those who live in glass houses
should not be the first to throw stones."*
We would recommend to the atten-
tion of the editors of the *Register*, the
old adage above quoted. Mere dif-
ference of *opinion*, is by no means an
excuse for illiberality and vulgar a-
buse; and they furnish no evidence
of cultivated taste, delicacy of senti
ment, or dignity of character in those
who descend to them.

The "mushroom papers" spoken
of in the last *Register*, are, it is true,
of comparatively recent date; but we
know not in what respect they would
suffer in a comparison with papers of
older standing. Their editors are
young, and if youth be criminal, they
are guilty: they were born and bred
in the country which shelters and pro-
tects them; and if that be a cause of
reproach, they justly deserve it, and
are proud to bear it. If any other
reasons can be offered why they are
not entitled to as much confidence as
the *Register*, we are ignorant of
them.

It is a little surprising that one of
these "mushroom papers" is hand in
glove with the *Register!* How does
it happen that the venerable Regis-
ter is found in such company?

Judge, or no Judge?—Parker
Noyes, being appointed a supreme
judge in N. Hampshire, in the room
of Woodbury, elected Governor, de-
clines to accept the office. He is the
third person selected for the station
who has refused it! It is *not singu-
lar* that so much difficulty is expe-
rienced in filling an office of power and
trust, because the pay is too *mean* to
reward a man of talents. Economy
is one thing—nigg'ardliness quite ano-
ther. "Niggardliness (says Addi-
son) is not good husbandry, nor gen-
erosity profusion." The domestic
maxim should be made a national
one.—*Charleston Gazette.*

A barrel of flour, which evidently
had been in the ocean several years,
as it was completely covered with
barnacles and grass, was picked up,
in the South Pacific Ocean, by a
whaling ship. On opening it, it was
found to be in a state of preservation,
and not more than an inch of it injur-
ed by the water. It came to hand
timely, as the ship's company was in
great distress for want of bread.

American Calicoes.— An establish-
ment for printing calicoes will short-
ly be in operation at Taunton, Ms.
A large one has already been set in
operation at Chelmsford, Ms. It is
said calicoes can be made here of as
good quality, and sold as cheap as
those made in Europe.

The Corn.—The late rains, which
we have had in such profusion, have
in some cases penetrated through
the shuck to the grain of corn, and
occasioned some of the ears to rot,
and what is a very unusual circum-
stance, some of the grains to sprout,
and to shoot out green blades upon
the husk.—*Richmond Compiler.*

DISTRESSING SICKNESS.

Extract of a letter from New Holland,
Lancaster county, (Pa.) dated 15th Sept.
1823.

"The neighbourhood here is at
present remarkably sickly, more so,
our old people tell us, than it has
been for 50 years. In the district
of country north of this, there re-
main few, very few, families, of
whom there are not some sick.
Whole families have died, leaving
neither father, mother, nor one out
of five children. In a circle of four
miles round K——'s, there have
been, in a little more than a month,
sixty three funerals. No day has
passed over us in that time, in which
there were not at least four number-
ed for interment, and many days
we hear of ten! I have just return-
ed from a funeral, where three dead
bodies were carried from the same
house. The prevailing diseases are
dysentery and bilious fever—most
deaths by dysentery."

JACKSON, T. AUG. 26.—On Satur
day, the 16th inst. a murder, un-
paralleled for atrocity, was com-
mitted in Carrol County. A young
lady, Nancy Downy, in going from
her mother's to a neighbor's house,
about a half mile distant, was set
upon by a *negro fellow*, a runaway,
who, after having used threats and
violence to no purpose, in order to
effect his diabolical designs, stabbed
her in several places, and threw her
dead, as he supposed, into a small
river, Sandy, to the bank of which
he had carried her by force; she
was, however, enabled to get out of
the water, and was found not long
afterwards on the bank still alive;
she lived about twenty-four hours
after she was found; before her
death she gave the following des-
cription of the negro who had
murdered her: He was about five
feet ten or eleven inches high, of a
yellow complexion, and appeared
about a middle age, had on a pair of
grey cassimere pantaloons, much
worn, and an old oval-crowned
white hat. He committed the mur-
der with a French dirk knife having
a dark coloured handle.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 20.—This
morning, between two and three o'-
clock, an unhappy man, styling him-
self J. M. Rioult de Mombray, Pub-
lic Accuser from 1809 to 1819 at the
sovereign Court of Caen in France,
put an end to his existence in a sin-
gular manner.

Mr. de Mombray's mind had been
for many years past haunted by
many imaginary foes. He was the
special object of vengeance with the
French government, whose displea-
sure he fancied he had incurred by
his political opinions, and by expos
ing the abuses of men in authority.
The emissaries of France seemed to
have little to do but to work his des-
truction. They had poisoned all
the wells in his neighborhood, and
when Mr. De Mombray wanted a
drink of water, he was obliged to go
from his own house in 9th street,
near Lombard, as far perhaps as the
Northern Liberties. Some times he
took a boat, and from the middle of
the Delaware obtained the neces-
sary supply of pure water. It was
equally difficult for him to obtain a
wholesome loaf of bread. In vain
was it that Mr. De Mombray pub-
lished advertisement after adverti-
sement offering large rewards for the
discovery and prosecution to convic-
tion of those persons who were plot-
ting against his life. In vain was it
that he appealed for assistance to his
brother masons, among whom he
had been for ten years past a mas-
ter. The number of his enemies in-
creased rather than diminished; and
so fearful of our newspaper editors
further suspicion for refusing to pub-
lish his advertisements, though he
was convinced that the reluctance of
others to insert them arose from a
dread that they also would be poison-
ed, if they exposed the designs of the
French emissaries.

He dwelt alone, not daring to
trust another person in the house
with him, and under continual dread
of attacks on his life. It was this state
of mind, which made him look upon
almost every man as his enemy, which
probably, led him this morning to put
an end to his terrestrial sufferings.
He set fire to a magazine of powder,
and blew out the front and gable
end of the house in which he dwelt.
This morning the remains of the
unhappy Mr. De Mombray were ta-
ken from among the ruins. He was
a man of elegant appearance and
refined manners.—*Phil. Gaz.*

It is said in a late London paper,
that a large edition of the Koran is
printing by a society of Arabian
merchants, to distribute among the
Mahometan tribes.

The following Epitaph is to be
seen at Saragossa, in Spain:

Here lies
JOHN CABECA,
Precentor of My Lord the King.
When he is admitted to the choir of An-
gels,
whose society he will embellish,
and where he will distinguish himself by
his powers of song,
GOD shall say to the Angels, "Cease ye
calves! and let me hear
JOHN CABECA, the
Precentor of My Lord the King!"

MARRIED,

At Oahu, one of the Sandwich Islands,
Aug. 11, 1822, Thomas Hopoo, who was
educated at the Foreign Mission School,
Cornwall, Conn. to Delia, a promising na-
tive female, who was instructed in the
mission family at that island. This is the
first marriage ever celebrated at these is-
lands in the manner of christians.

DIED,

In this county, on the 27th ult. Alex-
ander McAllister, sen. Esq. about 50 years
of age.

On the 28th ult. Mrs. Emily Evans wife
of John Evans, about 18 years of age.

On the 25th ult. Jonathan Jackson, son
of Jesse Jackson, Esq.

Lately, at his residence in Bladen coun-
ty, Mr. Daniel McIntosh, formerly of this
place.

In Duplin county, on the 17th ultimo,
George Cooper, son of Maj. John Cooper,
of that county, about 18 years of age. He
was a young man of great promise, and
highly exemplary in the performance of
all his duties both as a son and a member
of society. His death may truly be said
to be a loss, not only to his parents, but
to the community.

At his seat in Surry county, a short
time since, Major JESSE FRANKLIN, aged
65, late Governor of the State.

At Philadelphia, on the 18th ult. Com.
John Shaw, of the United States' Navy,
aged 56. He arrived in Philadelphia a
few days since on his way to Charleston,
having been appointed to the command at
that port.

In Clinton, Jones county, Ga. on the
30th ult. after a short illness, Mr. *Collin
Murkison*, son of Mr. Daniel Murkison of
Moore county, N. C. whence he migrated
in 1822. He has left a disconsolate wife
and brother to mourn his loss, and socie-
ty has lost an honest, worthy, and indus-
trious citizen. His friends have this con-
solation in their distress, that among his
acquaintances in Georgia he had no ene-
my, but was respected by all, and beloved
by those who intimately knew him. His
remains were interred with military hon-
ors by the Clinton Independent Blues, of
which he was formerly a member, and
attended by a large concourse of citizens.
[*Georgia Journal.*

Marine News.

OF WILMINGTON N. C.

From the Cape Fear Recorder, Sept. 27.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Valiant, Hallock, from New-York,
to Dudley, Dickinson & Co.

CLEARED,

Brig Fanny, Thacher, for St. Domingo,
by James A. Berry & Co.

Schr. Caravan, Babbidge, for Port-au-
Prince, by Stow & Whittier.

THOSE who wish to employ John Mc-
Donald to locate land for them in
East Florida, can, by applying to the sub-
scriber, have the necessary papers for-
warded on to him.

John MacRae.

Fayetteville.——18*

Removal!!!

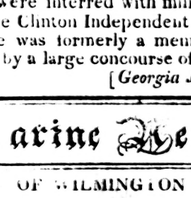
THE subscriber having taken part of
that spacious building commonly call-
ed Bowell's corner, next door to Mr.
James Baker's, on the south-east of mar-
ket square, offers for sale, at reduced pri-
ces, for cash, plated and common Harness,
Saddles and Bridles, Trunks, &c &c. Any
orders in his line, will be punctually at-
tended to and thankfully received.

N. B. A first rate Journeyman Saddle
and Harness Maker will find constant em-
ployment, if application is made soon.

G. W. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1823.—4:21

Fresh Importation.



*Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical In-
struments, Shop Furniture,
Paints, Oils, Colours,
&c.*

W. H. Maffett & Co.

HAVE this day received from New-
York a *FRESH SUPPLY* of the
above articles, which they will dispose of
on accommodating terms.

*** A liberal discount for Cash.

18*

PRICES CURRENT,

Corrected Weekly,

BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDIZE.	Quality.	From	To
		D. C.	D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.		5
Beef, Northern	obl.	7 50	8 00
Brandy, Cogniac,	gallon.	1 00	1 50
Apple,	do	4	45
Peach,	do.	50	62½
Bacon,	lb.	10	12½
Beeswax,	do.	30	32
Butter,	do	15	25
Bagging	yard,	35	40
Coffee, Prime Green	lb.	29	31
2d & 3d qual.	do	28	29
Candles, Mould,	do	13	16
Spermaceti,	do		54
Cotton,	do	13	14½
Corn,	bushel	45	55
Copperas	lb.	3½	4
Flax	do	15	17
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel	75	
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	5 50	6
Superfine,	do	5 50	00
Fish, Herrings	do	5 00	
Mullet	do	6 00	
Feathers	lb.	40	
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	90	10
Country,	do	43	45
Ginger	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	groce	12½	
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	4 75	5 25
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2 50	
Flotant	do	3 00	
Lime,	cask,	2 00	3 00
Lard	lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting	do	35	37½
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	5 00
Lead, Bar	lb.	9	10
Logwood	100 lb.	3 00	
Molasses,	gallon,	40	45
Nutmegs	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	8	9
Wrought	do		
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	50	2 00
Oats,	bush	30	35
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	20 00	25 00
Linseed	gallon.	85	1 00
Pork	barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter London,	dozen,	2 50	
Philadelphia.	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb.	24	26
Pimento,	do	25	27
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	7 50	8 00
Others,	do		
Paints, White Lead	do	3 25	3 75
Spanish Brown	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	80	1 10
Wind. Island.	do	70	80
New-England,	do	45	50
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	3 00	4 00
Rags	lb.	2	6
Shot,	Bag,	3 00	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	9 00	10 00
Common,	do	8 00	9 00
Loaf,	lb	17	20
Salt, Liverpool,	bush	1 00	
Turks Island,	do	85	90
St. Ubes, &c.	do	85	90
Salts, Epsom	lb	25	30
Glauber	do	7½	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	14	16
German	do	15	18
Salt-Petre	do	12½	20
Tallow,	do	8	9
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 65	2 00
Hyson,	do	1 20	1 25
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb	2 75	3 50
Manufactured,	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x	box	16 00	17 50
Verdigris	lb	65	
Wheat,	bush.	85	90
Whiskey,	gallon,	40	42
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	80	

Wilmington, Sept. 27.

Corn, 58 to 60 cents; Cotton, 13;
Flour, superfine, $7 a 8; Lumber, 12 to
13; Molasses, 33 to 34; Tar, 90 to 95;
Pitch, 2 75 a 3; Turpentine, 2 75;
Bacon, 8 to 9; Beeswax, 33 to 35;
Coffee, 28 to 29; Rum, Jamaica, 90 to 1;
Rice, 3 a 3 25; Salt, Liverpool, 55 to 60;
Sugar, 8 a 9 50; Tobacco, 4; Whiskey
Rye, 42½.

New Works.

KONINGSMARK, the Long Finne, a
story of the new World, by the au-
thor of 'Letters from the South,' &c.

The King of the Peak, by the author
of 'The Cavalier,' and

The Island, a poem, by Lord Byron,

For sale, at the Book Store of Jno. Mc-
Rae.

For New-York,

THE regular packet brig Age-
nora, Capt. Thornber, daily
expected into Wilmington, will
meet with despatch. For freight
or passage, apply to

LEWIS GOMEZ, *Wilmington,*
E. W. WILKINGS, *Fayetteville.*

2wt19

*To Editors of Newspapers in the
United States.*

A GENTLEMAN of Philadelphia, en-
gaged in the prosecution of some
statistical inquiries, is desirous of collect-
ing the newspapers published in the Uni-
ted States. For this purpose he respect-
fully and earnestly requests of *each* editor
in the Union the favor of a *single number*
of his paper, whether it be printed daily,
weekly or otherwise, and whether it be
in the English, German or other language.
It is further requested, that the copy sent
should be as nearly of the date of the 10th
of September, 1823, as possible, and that
it be addressed, "A. B. C. Post Office,
Philadelphia."

Printers of Newspapers throughout the
Union, are respectfully solicited to give
the above one insertion.

Apprentices.

WANTED as apprentices to the Printing
Business, two active, intelligent
boys, from 14 to 16 years of age. Such as
can come well recommended for good
morals, and *industrious* habits, will meet
with liberal terms, on application to the
editor of the *Observer.*

David B. Crane & Co's.

FALL importation of *HARDWARE*
and *CUTLERY* is expected here in
few days. The Assortment will then be
more complete than formerly, and sold on
the best terms.

Fayetteville, Sept. 18, 1823.—16tf.

For Sale, or Lease,

IN farms or Lots, on accommodating
terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the north-east side of the north east branch of the Cape-Fear river, and on the south-west side of Holly Shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden.) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres, by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriantly rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and timothy, as it is capable of being made rich meadow with proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it is high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quantity, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being made of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, for it is uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, cypress, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, scantling, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West India markets, to which it has a ready outlet from the river bank by Wilmington, from which it is distant but 28 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the north east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. So that there is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies, than this does; or, indeed, with any other country, or market, where lumber of every description, and naval stores, may be articles of necessity.

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and some others can be made with a trifling expence of money and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three or four valuable saw mills, some of which *have made good plank and scantling, &c. from timber got on this tract.* So that it enjoys every facility that can be reasonably desired for manufacturing the timber into lumber fit for market, and a market can always be had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the persons concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq. Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq. former Surveyor of the said county, and to the honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and to the Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh, for a knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a property offered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable promise of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, he using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful depredation committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or spoliation on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail

JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 150,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years; the first 5 years without interest

Raleigh Sept. 18. 18*

For Sale,

20 Hhds. prime English Island Molasses,
15 do. do. St. Croix Sugar,
67 barrels do. do. do.
10 do. Loaf do. do.
41 bags prime green Coffee,
45 cons bale Rope,
12 bags pepper and spice,
40 tons Swedes Iron, assorted,
2 do. share moulds,
4 kegs cut Nails, assorted sizes,
4 do. trace Chains,
3 casks 4, 4½ and 4½ inch wagon Boxes,
4 do. patent Shot, assorted sizes,
9 boxes no. 10 cotton Cards,
12 Mats of Wine Bottles,
1 Seroon of Indigo.

By C. T. HAIGH.

September 23, 1823.—17*

In Equity.

Superior Court of Law and Equity,
September Term, 1823.

John T. Webb and Jacob Lamprey, vs. Sophia Webb, Rachel Chairs, William Covington, and Stephen Wall.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that Sophia Webb, one of the defendants, is not a resident of this state, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the said Defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court-House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to the complainants' bill, otherwise judgment will be entered *pro confesso*, and the bill heard ex parte.

E. LOVE, *C. M. E.*

3mt30.

For Sale,

A LIKELY, active BOY, 16 years old, born and bred in the country, and will probably make an excellent plantation hand.—Enquire of D. SMITH,

Oct 24.—17* *Hay Mount*

Robert Juffray & Co's.

FALL importation of *DRY GOODS* is now arriving, and will comprise a *much more* extensive assortment than heretofore; the whole of which will be offered on the most accommodating terms.

Fayetteville, Sept. 18, 1823.—16tf.

All kinds of Blanks,

For sale at this office.

Poetry.

No loose or wanton, tho' a wand'ring muse.

FOR THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor:—The following attempt to furnish a metrical (I will not say poetical) illustration of a very precious and consolatory portion of the word of God, is offered with diffidence. If, on perusal, you should think it suitable for insertion in your *Poet's Corner*, it is at your service. Perhaps it may provoke some abler pen to send you something on the same, or some similar subject, of superior merit.

Yours, respectfully,
POETICUS.

ROM. viii, 28. "*And we know that all things work together for good, to them that love God.*"

O what a bright pattern's the christian's behaviour!
Religion his joy, and devotion his food;
His heart glows with lov to a crucified Saviour,
Whilst "all things," to him, "work together for good."

What tho', in this world, he's entirely forsaken?
What tho', by the deepest affliction o'ertaken?
He still has a promise, which can't be mistaken,
That "all things," to him, "work together for good."

If darkness, or doubt, for a time, should deceive him,
Or some act of Providence, not understood;—
To silence his sorrow, this thought shall relieve him,
That "all things," to him, "work together for good."

Increasing in faith, without diminution,
If he should be call'd to endure persecution,—
This thought shall inspire him with firm resolution,
That "all things," to him, "work together for good."

Tho' poverty, sickness, affliction, and anguish,
In hostile array, on his dwelling obtrude;—
A victim to these, tho' he frequently languish,
Yet "all things," to him, "work together for good."

Nor trial, nor strait, nor toil, nor affliction,
Nor difficult duty, nor wayward restriction,
Shall ever, from him, wrest this sweet benediction,
That "all things," to him, "work together for good."

Selections,

LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

Scene at the Reading of a Will.

FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

As the tanner's widow waxed sickly and infirm, she became an enticing object for rs. Doldrum, an inhabitant of Legston Buzzard, one of those human screech owls who prowl about the abodes of misery and death, croaking out dismal tidings, and hovering over corpses. She seemed only happy when surrounded by wretchedness, and her undertaker-like mind appeared to live upon death. When she could not treat herself with a dissolution, she would look about her for a broken leg, a bankruptcy, a family where there was a dishonored daughter, a runaway son, or any calamity she could by good fortune discover. "O my dear friend," she exclaimed to Mrs. Pitman, a short time before her death, "I am so delighted to see you, (here a groan) —you know my regard for you, (another groan)—seeing your bed room shutters closed, I took it for granted it was all over with you, so I came in just to close your eyes and lay out your body. Delighted to find you alive, (groan the third)—let us be of good cheer, perhaps you may yet linger out a week longer, though it would be a great release if it would please God to take you.—(Groan the fourth)—and yet I fear you are sadly prepared for the next world. (Groan the fifth and longest.) You know my regard for you. The Lord be good unto us! Hark! is that the death watch? I certainly heard a ticking."

This consolatory personage was all alive the moment she heard of Mrs. Pitman's death, which occurred shortly after; and she was obviously in her proper element when superintending the closing of window shutters, and all the minute arrangements adopted on such mournful occasions. At her own particular request, she was indulged with the privilege of sitting up with the body the first night, and would not even resign her station on the second, which was the time appointed for the reading of the will. Frank Millington had been sent for express to attend this melancholy ceremony; Mr. Swipes and Mr Currie were, of course, present, in deep mourning, with visages to match, and each with a white pocket-hankerchief to hide the tears which he feared he would be unable to shed. Mr. Drawl, the attorney, held the portentous document in his hand, bristling with seals; and two or three friends were requested to attend as witnesses. The slow and precise man of law, who shared none of his auditors' impatience, was five minutes in picking the locks of the seals, as many more in arranging his spectacles, and having deliberately blown his nose, through which he always talked, (as if to clear the way,) he at length began his lecture. As the will, at the old lady's request, had been made as short and simple as possible, he had succeeded in squeezing it into six large skins of parchment, which we shall take the liberty of crushing into as many lines. After a few unimportant legacies to servants and others, it stated that the whole residue of her property, personal and real, consisting of ———, here a formidable schedule of houses, farms, messuages, tenements, buildings, appurtenances, stocks, bonds, moneys, and possessions, occupying twenty minutes in the recital, was bequeathed to her dear cousins, Samuel Swipes, of the Pond street Brewery, and Christopher Currie, of the Market-place, Saddler——

Here Mr. Drawl laid down his parchment, drew his breath, blew his nose, and began to wipe his spectacles, in which space of time Mr. Swipes was delivered of a palpable and incontestible snivel, in the getting up whereof he was mainly assisted by a previous cold; and endeavoring to enact a sob, which, however, sounded more like gargling his throat, he ejaculated—"Generous creature! worthy woman! kind soul!"

Mr. Currie, who thought it safer to be silently overcome by his feelings, buried his face in his handkerchief, whence he finally emerged with indisputably red and watery eyes, though it is upon record that he had been noticed that morning grubbing about the onion bed in his own garden, and had been seen to stoop down and pick something up. They were both, with an ill-concealed triumph, beginning to express to Frank their regret that he had not been named, and to inform him that they could dispense with his further attendance, when Mr. Drawl, with his calm nasal twang, cried out, "Pray, gentlemen, keep your seats—I have not done yet;" and resuming the parchment and his posture, thus proceeded: "Let me see—where was I? Ay, Samuel Swipes, of Pond street Brewery, and Christopher Currie, of the Market place, Saddler"—and then, raising his voice to adapt it to the large German text words that came next, he sang out—"IN TRUST, for the sole and exclusive use and benefit of my dear nephew, Frank Millington, when he shall have attained the age of twenty-five years; by which time I hope he will have so far reformed his evil habits as that he may safely be entrusted with the large fortune which I hereby bequeath to him."

"What's all this?" exclaimed Mr. Swipes—"You don't mean that we're humbugged? In trust! How does that appear? Where is it?" Mr. Drawl, depositing his spectacles, looking up to the ceiling, and scratching the under part of his chin, pointed to the two fatal words, which towered conspicuously among the multitude of their companions; and the brewer's nether jaw gradually fell down, till it crumbled and crushed the frill of his shirt. Mr. Currie, with a pale face and goggle eyes, stood staring at his co-trustee, not exactly understanding what it all meant, though he saw by his countenance that there was some sudden extinction of their hopes. As the will was dated several years back, Frank only wanted three weeks of the stipulated period of possession, and, as he hastily revolved in his mind all the annoyances he had occasioned his aunt, and the kind generosity with which she had treated him, his eyes remained fixed on the carpet, and the tears fell fast on the backs of his crossed hands.

EXTRACTS

From "Griscom's Year in Europe."

At Ballycastle, Ireland, about two miles from the Giant's Causeway, are coal mines which have been wrought to a considerable extent. In the year 1770, the miners, in pushing forward an adit towards the bed of coal, at an explored part of the cliff, unexpectedly broke through the rock into a narrow passage, so much contracted and choked up, as to render it impossible for the workmen to force themselves through, to examine it further. Two lads were therefore made to creep in with candles, to explore the cavern. They pressed themselves forward, but going too far, their candles became extinct, and they were totally unable to find their way back. Alarmed for their safety, fresh hands were collected, and by working incessantly, in the course of twenty-four hours the passage was opened, so as to admit some of the most active among the miners. The lads were found in a distant chamber of the cavern, and on searching this subterranean wonder, it was ascertained to be a complete gallery, which had been driven forward many hundred yards to the bed of coal; and that it branched off into numerous chambers, where miners had carried on their different works. In short, it was an extensive mine, wrought by people as expert in the business as the present generation.

Some remains of the tools, and even of the baskets used in the works, were discovered, but so decayed that on being touched, they immediately crumbled to pieces. That this mine is of great antiquity is evident from the fact that there does not remain the most remote tradition of it in the country. The sides and pillars too, of the mine, were found covered with sparry incrustations, which indicate a very long period of repose. The inhabitants of the place attribute this work to the Danes; but these people were never in quiet and undisturbed possession of Ireland. In short, not only this ancient mine, but various other vestiges of the arts, lead to the conclusion, that there was an age, antecedent to all written and traditionary history, when Ireland enjoyed a very considerable share of civilization. From recorded evidence it appears certain, that this mine could not have been wrought at any period subsequent to the reign of Elizabeth; that is, later than 1602; and it would be very difficult to find, in the annals of Ireland, during the preceding ages, any moment of time at which either the means or necessity of the kingdom, could have admitted of such works, until we get beyond the turbulent chaos of events which succeeded the eighth century.

In the centre of the Museum at Dublin, is suspended the skeleton of a grampus, fifteen or twenty feet in length. The preparations in this museum are numerous and valuable: among them are two rare and celebrated specimens. One of these is the skeleton of one Clark, a native of Cork, who, it is said, was a young man of surprising strength and agility; but having once lain all night in a field, after indulging in great dissipation, the left parts of his body began to ossify, and the process continued, by slow degrees, until every part grew into a bony substance, excepting his skin, eyes and entrails. His joints became stiffened, so that he could neither bend his body, lie down nor rise up without assistance: when placed upright, like a statue, he could stand; but could move no more than if dead. His teeth were joined, and formed into one entire bone, so that it became necessary to break a hole through them to convey liquid substances, to preserve a miserable life. His tongue lost its use, and his sight left him some time before he expired. This preparation shows the progress of this singular instance of disease, a parallel to which is not perhaps to be found in any other collection.

REMARKS

ON THE PECULIAR PREJUDICES AGAINST OLD MAIDS.

There is scarcely a character in life which has been so much the subject of illiberal animadversion as that of an old maid. It has been the object at which contempt hath ever pointed the finger, vulgarity the jest, and wit its sarcasm.

That a portion of those who come under this denomination have presented but too fair a mark for the attack, it is not attempted to be denied. Praise or censure, however, when applied to any particular cast or description of persons, is too indiscriminate to be just in its application to many individuals of it; and this observation applies, with peculiar force, to the subject of the following remarks.

Did we but use half the diligence in finding out the excellencies of those around us, which we employ in scrutinizing their defects, in how many instances might we trace a life of celibacy to motives and principles which should excite rather our admiration and applause, than censure or contempt! Much has been said of the fickleness of woman's disposition, but examples of constancy the most devoted are by no means rare among them; and how numerous are the instances of women who, having once fixed their affections, have known no second love! Untoward circumstances may have divided her from the object of her regard; parental authority may have forbidden their union; the chill blast of poverty may have passed over them; but though it wither the blossom of her love, it cannot destroy the tree, for that is rooted in her heart. Finally, perhaps, the grave opens between them, and the being she most loved is become as the "clod of the valley." But this does not change her; his memory is still cherished, though its nourishment be tears. The idea of another filling his place, is a kind of profanation, from which her mind revolts. No, her feelings are changed in name only; they are essentially the same, springing from the same source, and pointing to the same object, which still exists, although in another region. Let the opponents of the doctrine of a future state say what they may, the ideas of death and annihilation are not naturally associates in the human breast, and in none less than in that of affection mourning over its departed object. The anticipation of a meeting hereafter is still cherished, and although that hope will be vague or definite, in proportion as the mind which indulges it is imbued with religion, it still exists, and in sufficient force to preclude the despair consequent upon worldly losses and disappointments of any other nature.

Another case may be cited as not improbable, although, it may be urged, of rare occurrence. A woman, possessed of the finest and most delicate feelings, may have placed her affections on one who may not return them, and that so strongly, that the conviction of the utter hopelessness of her love may not annihilate it. She is too generous and too amiable to entertain either envy or jealousy, inhabitants only of little minds. This is a case combining all the wretchedness of the preceding one, without any of its consolation. The heart sickening anguish of "hope deferred" falls infinitely short of this. In what a variety of instances, were the truth known, might to such a cause be traced the pale cheek and the wasted form, which have baffled the skill of the physician, who knew not that the disease was settled in her "heart of hearts,"—"*medicabilis nullis herbis.*"

It is with shame, and a blush for my own sex, that I add another case, I fear of more frequent occurrence than either of the former.—A woman may have yielded her heart to one whom she imagined to be all that was excellent and amiable in man. She may have exalted him into the very idol of her heart, loving him with all a woman's fondness, and trusting him with all that generous confidence that characterizes a virtuous woman's love. He proves unworthy of her affection. He slights her in the wantonness of a fickle heart, or, in the baseness of a sordid one, he quits her for another. It is true, she casts from her the viper which the warmth of her bosom had fostered, but the venom of its tooth is still rankling in her heart. It has been asserted of the females who form the subject of this paper, that they are railers against the other sex. Ought it, I would ask, to excite either our censure or surprise, if a woman, in the bitterness of such a disappointment, or in the remembrance of it, which would accompany her to the tomb, condemn the whole sex for the injury she has sustained from one? "*Ex uno disce omnes*," is a motto which we are but too ready in applying to the class to which she belongs, and she may with equal justice apply it to us.

Now in each or any of these cases, it may happen that, however keen their mental sufferings may be, a natural strength of constitution may have protracted them to advanced years; but the feelings which reflected honour on their youth are equally honorable to their age: for it is a new doctrine, that the permanency of a good motive or principle detracts from the value or the merit of it.

It is often asserted, that celibacy among women is attributable either to an insensibility to the passion of love in themselves, or the inability to excite it in others: of many this may be true, but the foregoing cases would go far to prove, that the same effect is often produced by the very opposite cause.

With regard to the general ridicule or reproach which appears to attach to the class of women who are styled "old maids," it may be true of them, as it is of many other descriptions of persons, that the bad conduct of a few has brought disgrace upon the many; and in endeavouring to depict one of such individuals, I shall not make any selection either from the old or the ugly.

Has the reader never seen a being of the class of "old maids," on whose face the traces of departed beauty yet linger, and on whose clouded brow the tempest of ungoverned passion, or the habitual indulgence of ill-humour, has planted many an untimely furrow? Take her history from me. Nature has bestowed upon her all those external graces which in woman are so attractive, and which, having early discovered the power of them, she resolved to bring, in the true mercantile sense of the word, to the best market.

Possessed of a cold heart, she could coquet without danger, and in the course of her gay but calculating pursuit, had slighted or betrayed many a fond heart that would have truly loved her. But love was not the commodity for which she sought; a suitor's purse, and not his merit, was thrown into the scale against her own imagined value, and, vanity being always ready with the false balance, they were weighed, and ever found wanting. As a natural consequence, to use a homely but most appropriate phrase, she overstood her market. Her charms after a time began to fade, but it was long ere she made the discovery: her mirror, like the prophetess of the devoted city, though it spoke the truth, was not believed; nor was she awakened to a sense of the decline of her once boasted beauty, until the failure of the attentions and admiration which followed it indicated the change. A few ineffectual attempts were made to gain the homage she had lost. Art was resorted to where nature had failed, the manners and the dress of her youthful days were affected; but every artifice was over, and the faded beauty was neglected by all. To mix in the gay circles where she once reigned with such absolute sway is now but to encounter mortification and defeat. She finds the glittering toys which it has been the grand employment of her life to secure, and to which she eagerly clung to the last, one by one elude her grasp, and she is left a lone being in the world, without one mental resource or a single valuable friend. Sympathy she finds none. The shafts of ridicule and satire fly fast and thick around her. She has the additional mortification of beholding many of her acquaintance, the humility of whose views she once despised, the mothers of happy families.—This excites her envy, and when envy enters the bosom, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness but too quickly follow. Having now no motives or inducement for restraining or concealing them, her naturally violent passions, and untoward temper break forth, and all around her are her prey. Woe to the unhappy being whom fortune has made dependent upon her bounty, or subject to her control! Busy to discover, and eager to magnify, the errors and imperfections of others, a tale of scandal, or the story of "an erring sister's shame," is the highest gratification to her malevolent heart. In a word, she lives a plague to her relatives, a nuisance to her neighbours, a scourge to her servants, and a torment to herself.

That such characters, hideous as is the picture, do exist, there is but too little reason to doubt; but while we pray they may be few, we have the consolation of knowing that there are others, who coming under the same general denomination of old maids, are as amiable as these are the reverse; and from my own experience I will appeal to that of others, to inquire if, when they look around them, they do not behold many of this class of females exercising the charities of life, administering to the wants of the necessitous, and if, having no families of their own, they have adopted those of the poor and the friendless.

In conclusion, I would apply to this subject a rule equally applicable to many others in which popular prejudice is concerned, namely, that we should not judge of any particular class or denomination of persons, by the conduct of one or two individuals who form part of it, or of individuals by the class to which they belong; but estimate every one *per se*, without reference to station, rank, or profession, or other circumstance equally beyond its control.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

DON JUAN.

Lord Byron has published three cantos of "Don Juan." For the entertainment of the ladies, who should be acquainted with some parts of this poem, we extract the following description of beauty, which we consider the least objectionable of any in the poem:

Was sitting in her bower; I have seen
Some handsome women in my life, and never
A female cheek of such a perfect sheen,
Her lips were like a cherry you would sever;
Her locks were of the blackest; her complexion
Should be her looking glass, but I endeavour'd
To think as little of her as I can,
From sad experience since I was a-dreaming.

And the comical account of his progress in morality, which immediately succeeds:

"'Tis true, I'm getting over such things now,
It is a fact, I'm mending every year.
Last season every lady will allow
I was discreet, and steady, and sincere
Upon the slightest error: that my eye
Grew dark when any conduct was not clear;
So much so, the Italians could not see me,
And some of the worst acting fain would tear me."

This is mere play; a *jeu d'esprit*. The poet is aware of the gross idea that has taken of him, and thus chooses sport with it.

AN EUNUCH.

From Morier's Journey through Persia.

An Ethiopian eunuch, among the rest, became quite intimate with us, and scarcely let a day pass without calling upon us. He had been brought very young a slave into this country, and had been placed in the harem of the prince, as a guard over the women. All his ideas took of the nature of his employment, and of his constant intercourse with women. He used to evince the greatest incredulity at the account which we gave him of the liberty of our women; and particularly expressed his astonishment when we told him that they walked abroad unveiled, and talked with impunity to other men besides their husbands. I once showed him a miniature picture of my wife, and after looking at it for some time, exclaimed, "Then I suppose your father is a painter?" When I answered "No," in great astonishment he said, "Then who could have painted this picture?" I could not, in fewer words, have given me an insight into the whole of his feelings upon this subject.

Generally speaking, we rely on the affection of our friends, just so far as we have no occasion for their mutual services. The moment a claim is laid, revolt ensues, constraint appears, friendship declines, and even the feeble gleam of cold goodwill becomes obscured, if not wholly extinguished.